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LEE & HAYES PLLC 421 W RIVERSIDE AVENUE SUITE 500 SPOKANE, WA 99201			SHIN, KYUNG H	
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			2143	

DATE MAILED: 06/02/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/817,808

Applicant(s)

MCCARTNEY ET AL.

Examiner

Kyung H. Shin

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 November 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-76 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-76 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. This action is responding to application filed 3/26/2001 and amended 11/24/2004
2. Claims 1-76 are pending. Claims 1, 8, 9, 10, 19, 27, 29, 35, 36, 39, 47, 48, 51, 56, 61, 63, 66, 69, 72, 74 are independent claims.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments filed 11/24/2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The applicant have argued the following:
 - a) " ... physical ID that corresponds to a specific media or specific CD or specific DVD associated with content ... "

Meyer discloses identifiers (i.e. physical identifier) utilized to link media and metadata (i.e. contextual information about media content). (see Meyer Paragraph [0012], lines 1-5: *link media with metadata via an identifier*) It is not required that the identifier (i.e. physical identifier) be unique for each identified object. (Paragraph [0016], lines 22-25: *not a requirement for a unique identifier, identifier can be a group type identifier (i.e. specific media type)*) Media content can be any multimedia content (i.e. audio, video)), such as a CD or DVD type media. (see Meyer Paragraph [0013], lines 8-12: *CD and DVD media types*)

 - b) " ... sending physical ID to a server configured to return metadata associated with the specific media ... "

Meyer discloses the capability to obtain an identifier (see Meyer Paragraph [0021], lines 1-3: *identifier extracted to search databases for associated metadata*), which is sent to one or more server systems (i.e. databases) and used to search a database to obtain associated metadata (i.e. contextual information concerning media content) (see Meyer Paragraph [0022], lines 17-22: *obtain metadata associated with the media content*)

c) “ ... search one or more databases for metadata associated with the specific media (i.e. including CD or DVD) by using the logical ID ... ”

Meyer discloses the capability to obtain an identifier. (see Meyer Paragraph [0021], lines 1-3: *identifier extracted to search databases for associated metadata*) One or more servers are accessed to retrieve associated metadata based on identifier (i.e. index into table data structure). (Paragraph [0007], lines 12-15; Paragraph [0022], lines 17-22; Paragraph [0019], lines 3-5: *identifier mapped to metadata, search one or more servers (i.e. databases)*) Databases generated and updated with identifier, metadata information. (see Meyer Paragraph [0018], lines 5-9: *databases developed utilizing identifiers, metadata, media information*)

d) “ ... table containing physical IDs and associated logical IDs to which the physical IDs are mapped, the logical IDs being configured for use by the server in searching the one or more databases for metadata associated with specific media ... ” and “ ... map physical ID(s) to a logical ID(s) ... ”

Meyer discloses a table data structure containing specific information associating an identifier with metadata, media content. (see Meyer Paragraph [0019], lines 3-5; Paragraph [0022], lines 17-22: *database of identifiers linked to media content and metadata, search one or more server (i.e. databases)*) Meyer in view of Jaeger discloses a table data structure utilizing a mapping between physical ID and logical ID. (see Jaeger col. 4, lines 50-56: *physical ID mapped to logical ID*)

e) “ ... XML schema usage for data display on a client computer ... ”

Meyer discloses data (i.e. associated metadata) returned from a server is formatted utilizing a hierarchical tag based language before displayed on client systems. XML is a tag based hierarchical language and utilized for display of data on client systems. (see Meyer Paragraph [0027], lines 1-3; Paragraph [0027], lines 6-9: *standard Internet protocols are utilized to return information (i.e. metadata) from a server to client system* ; Paragraph [0027], lines 11-19: *XML utilized for data communications from server to client systems*)

f) “ ... statistical metadata associated to physical IDs ... ”

Meyer in view of Milsted discloses collection and analysis of data concerning the media content and identifiers to generate statistical information. (see Milsted col. 6, lines 34-38; col. 6, lines 42-47: *track and log usage of media content by client systems* ; col. 20, lines 21-25: *identifier linked to media content and metadata*)

g) " ... search capability utilizing different search criteria (i.e. low cost, high cost) ... "

Meyer discloses search capabilities. (see Meyer Paragraph [0019], lines 3-5: *table data structure utilized for searching*) Meyer in view of Jaeger discloses a table data structure utilizing physical ID, logical ID mapping information. Meyer in view of Jaeger discloses a physical ID - logical ID table data structure (see Jaeger col. 4, lines 50-56: *physical ID, logical ID table*), utilizing different search techniques to obtain metadata information via an identifier. Therefore, the rejection of claims 1-76 is proper and maintained herein.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. Claims 1-28, 39-50, 56-71 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being unpatentable over Meyer (US Patent No. 2001/0031066: Connected audio and other media objects, filed on 1/24/2001)

Regarding Claim 1, Meyer discloses A method of processing media content comprising:

receiving a physical ID that corresponds to a specific media upon which content resides that can be experienced by a user; (see paragraph 07, lines 4-8)

mapping the physical ID to a logical ID; (see paragraph 018, lines 5-9) and

searching a database that contains metadata associated with the specific media by using the logical ID as a basis for a search query. (see paragraph 07, lines 12-15)

Regarding Claim 2, Meyer discloses The method of claim 1 further comprising returning the metadata to a client. (see paragraph 07, lines 12-15)

Regarding Claim 3, Meyer discloses The method of claim 1 further comprising formatting the metadata in a schema and returning the formatted metadata to a client. (see paragraph 019, lines 3-5)

Regarding Claim 4, Meyer discloses The method of claim 1 further comprising formatting the metadata in a XML schema and returning the formatted metadata to a client. (see paragraph 027, lines 11-19)

Regarding Claim 5, Meyer discloses The method of claim 1, wherein the specific media comprises a CD. (see paragraph 013, lines 8-12)

Regarding Claim 6, Meyer discloses The method of claim 1, wherein the specific media comprises a DVD. (see paragraph 013, lines 8-12)

Regarding Claim 7, Meyer discloses One or more computer-readable media having computer-readable instructions thereon which, when executed by a computer, cause the computer to implement the method of claim 1. (see paragraph 07, lines 12-15)

Regarding Claim 8, Meyer discloses A server comprising:

- one or more processors; (see paragraph 0105, lines 1-5)
- one or more storage devices; (see paragraph 0108, lines 1-5) and
- software code resident on the one or more storage devices which, when executed by the one or more processors, cause the processors to:
 - receive a physical ID that corresponds to a specific media upon which content resides that can be experienced by a user; (see paragraph 07, lines 4-8)
 - map the physical ID to a logical ID; (see paragraph 018, lines 5-9)
 - search a database that contains metadata associated with the specific media by using the logical ID as a basis for a search query; (see paragraph 07, lines 12-15)
 - format the metadata in a XML schema; (see paragraph 027, lines 11-19) and
 - return the formatted metadata to a client. (see paragraph 019, lines 3-5)

Regarding Claim 9, Meyer discloses One or more computer-readable media having computer-readable instructions thereon which, when executed by a computer, cause the computer to:

- receive a physical ID that corresponds to a specific media upon which content resides that can be experienced by a user; (see paragraph 07, lines 4-8)
- map the physical ID to a logical ID; (see paragraph 018, lines 5-9)

search a database that contains metadata associated with the specific media by using the logical ID as a basis for a search query; (see paragraph 07, lines 12-15)
format the metadata in a XML schema; (see paragraph 027, lines 11-19)
and
return the formatted metadata to a client. (see paragraph 019, lines 3-5)

Regarding Claim 10, Meyer discloses A method of processing media content comprising:

associating a physical ID with a logical ID, the physical ID corresponding to a specific media associated with content that can be experienced by a user; (see paragraph 07, lines 4-8)
using the logical ID to query one or more databases that contain metadata associated with the specific media; (see paragraph 07, lines 12-15) and
returning metadata associated with the specific media to a client. (see paragraph 07, lines 12-15)

Regarding Claim 11, Meyer discloses The method of claim 10, wherein said returning comprises returning the metadata via the Internet. (see paragraph 07, lines 12-15; paragraph 017, lines 2-4)

Regarding Claim 12, Meyer discloses The method of claim 10, wherein said returning comprises formatting the metadata in a schema and returning the formatted metadata to the client. (see paragraph 019, lines 3-5)

Regarding Claim 13, Meyer discloses The method of claim 10, wherein said returning comprises formatting the metadata in a XML schema and returning the formatted metadata to the client. (see paragraph 027, lines 11-19)

Regarding Claim 14, Meyer discloses The method of claim 10, wherein the specific media comprises a CD. (see paragraph 013, lines 8-12)

Regarding Claim 15, Meyer discloses The method of claim 10, wherein the specific media comprises a DVD. (see paragraph 013, lines 8-12)

Regarding Claim 16, Meyer discloses The method of claim 10, wherein the specific media comprises a file. (see paragraph 028, lines 2-5)

Regarding Claim 17, Meyer discloses One or more computer-readable media having computer-readable instructions thereon which, when executed by a computer, cause the computer to implement the method of claim 10. (see paragraph 07, lines 12-15)

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Regarding Claim 18, Meyer discloses A server computer programmed with instructions which, when executed by the server computer, cause it to implement the method of claim 10. (see paragraph 07, lines 12-15)

Regarding Claim 19, Meyer discloses A method of processing media content comprising:

receiving a physical ID that corresponds to a specific media associated with content that can be experienced by a user; (see paragraph 07, lines 4-8)

attempting to map the physical ID to a logical ID; (see paragraph 018, lines 5-9)

if a logical ID is found that corresponds to the physical ID, searching a database that contains metadata associated with the specific media by using the logical ID as a basis for a search query; (see paragraph 07, lines 12-15)

if no logical ID is found that corresponds to the physical ID, attempting to establish a logical ID for the physical ID. (see paragraph 018, lines 5-9)

Regarding Claim 20, Meyer discloses The method of claim 19, wherein said attempting comprises causing a Wizard user interface (UI) to be presented to a user via a client computer so that information pertaining to the user's specific media can be collected from the user. (see paragraph 07, lines 15-28; paragraph 031, lines 12-16)

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Regarding Claim 21, Meyer discloses The method of claim 19, wherein said attempting comprises attempting to identify the specific media to ascertain whether a logical ID already exists for the specific media. (see paragraph 07, lines 12-15)

Regarding Claim 22, Meyer discloses The method of claim 1.9 further comprising if said attempting is unsuccessful, enabling the user to establish a physical ID-to-logical ID mapping for their physical ID. (see paragraph 018, lines 5-9)

Regarding Claim 23, Meyer discloses The method of claim 19, wherein said specific media comprises a CD. (see paragraph 013, lines 8-12)

Regarding Claim 24, Meyer discloses The method of claim 19, wherein said specific media comprises a DVD. (see paragraph 013, lines 8-12)

Regarding Claim 25, Meyer discloses The method of claim 19, wherein said specific media comprises a file. (see paragraph 028, lines 2-5)

Regarding Claim 26, Meyer discloses One or more computer-readable media having computer-readable instructions thereon which, when executed by a computer, cause the computer to implement the method of claim 19. (see paragraph 07, lines 12-15)

Regarding Claim 27, Meyer discloses A server computer comprising:

one or more processors; (see paragraph 0105, lines 1-5)
one or more storage devices; (see paragraph 0108, lines 1-5) and
software code resident on the one or more storage devices which, when
executed by the one or more processors, cause the processors to:
receive a physical ID that corresponds to a specific media upon which content
resides that can be experienced by a user; (see paragraph 07, lines 4-8)
attempt to map the physical ID to a logical ID; (see paragraph 018, lines 5-9)
if a logical ID is found that corresponds to the physical ID, search a database
that contains metadata associated with the specific media by using the logical
ID as a basis for a search query; (see paragraph 07, lines 12-15) and
if no logical ID is found that corresponds to the physical ID, attempt to
establish a logical ID for the physical ID. (see paragraph 018, lines 5-9)

Regarding Claim 28, Meyer discloses The server computer of claim 27, wherein
the software code causes the processors to attempt to establish a logical ID for
the physical ID by causing a Wizard user interface (UI) to be presented to a user
via a client computer so that information pertaining to the user's specific media
can be collected from the user. (see paragraph 07, lines 12-15; paragraph 031,
lines 12-16)

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Regarding Claim 39, Meyer discloses A method of processing media content comprising:

receiving a physical ID that corresponds to a specific media upon which content resides that can be experienced by a user; (see paragraph 07, lines 4-8)

attempting to map the physical ID to a logical ID, the logical ID serving as a basis for a search query of a database that contains metadata associated with the specific media; (see paragraph 018, lines 5-9; paragraph 07, lines 12-15)
if no logical ID is found that corresponds to the physical ID, attempting to establish a logical ID for the physical ID by causing a Wizard user interface (UI) to be presented to a user via a client computer so that information pertaining to the user's specific media can be collected from the user. (see paragraph 031, lines 12-16)

Regarding Claim 40, Meyer discloses The method of claim 3.9 further comprising receiving information from the user, via the Wizard UI, the information pertaining to the user's specific media. (see paragraph 031, lines 12-16)

Regarding Claim 41, Meyer discloses The method of claim 39, wherein the specific media comprises a CD, and the information collected by the Wizard UI: comprises an artist's name. (see paragraph 018, lines 3-5)

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Regarding Claim 42, Meyer discloses The method of claim 39, wherein the specific media comprises a CD, and the information collected by the Wizard UI comprises a CD title. (see paragraph 018, lines 3-5)

Regarding Claim 43, Meyer discloses The method of claim 39, wherein the specific media comprises a DVD. (see paragraph 013, lines 8-12)

Regarding Claim 44, Meyer discloses The method of claim 39 further comprising searching for specific media based on the information collected by the Wizard UI. (see paragraph 07, lines 12-15; paragraph 031, lines 12-16)

Regarding Claim 45, Meyer discloses The method of claim 44 further comprising forming an association between the received physical ID and a logical ID if said searching finds media that coincides with the user's information. (see paragraph 018, lines 5-9)

Regarding Claim 46, Meyer discloses The method of claim 44 further comprising if said searching is unsuccessful, prompting the user to enter media-specific information so that an association can be established between the media and a logical ID. (see paragraph 07, lines 15-18; paragraph 031, lines 12-16)

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Regarding Claim 47, Meyer discloses One or more computer-readable media having computer-readable instructions thereon which, when executed by a computer, cause the computer to:

receive a physical ID that corresponds to a specific media upon which content resides that can be experienced by a user; (see paragraph 07, lines 4-8)

attempt to map the physical ID to a logical ID, the logical ID serving as a basis for a search query of a database that contains metadata associated with the specific media; (see paragraph 018, lines 5-9; paragraph 07, lines 12-15)

if no logical ID is found that corresponds to the physical ID, attempt to establish a logical ID for the physical TD by causing a Wizard user interface (UI) to be presented to a user via a client computer so that information pertaining to the user's specific media can be collected from the user. (see paragraph 018, lines 5-9; paragraph 031, lines 12-16)

Regarding Claim 48, Meyer discloses A system for providing metadata to clients comprising:

a server configured to receive physical IDs that correspond to a specific media upon which content resides that can be experienced by a user; (see paragraph 07, lines 4-8)

one or more databases containing metadata associated with various media; (see paragraph 07, lines 12-15) and

at least one table containing physical IDs and associated logical IDs to which the physical IDs are mapped, the logical IDs being configured for use by the

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server in searching the one or more databases for metadata associated with specific media. (see paragraph 07, lines 12-15)

Regarding Claim 49, Meyer discloses The system of claim 48, wherein the server is configured to format metadata in a schema and return the formatted metadata to a client. (see paragraph 019, lines 3-5)

Regarding Claim 50, Meyer discloses The system of claim 48, wherein the server is configured to format metadata in a XML schema and return the formatted metadata to a client. (see paragraph 027, lines 11-19)

Regarding Claim 56, Meyer discloses A method of processing media content comprising:

receiving a physical ID that corresponds to a specific CD upon which content

resides that can be experienced by a user; (see paragraph 07, lines 4-8)

mapping the physical ID to a logical ID; (see paragraph 018, lines 5-9)

searching a database that contains metadata associated with the CD by using

the logical ID as a basis for a search query; (see paragraph 07, lines 12-15)

formatting the metadata in a XML schema; (see paragraph 027, lines 11-19)

and

returning the formatted metadata to a client. (see paragraph 027, lines 11-19)

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Regarding Claim 57, Meyer discloses The method of claim 56, wherein the, XML schema comprises tags associated with one or more of: a CD name, author, release date, genre, style, rating and label. (see paragraph 015, lines 16-18)

Regarding Claim 58, Meyer discloses The method of claim 56, wherein the XML schema comprises at least one tag associated with a URL associated with data pertaining to the CD. (see paragraph 014, lines 11-16)

Regarding Claim 59, Meyer discloses The method of claim 56, wherein the XML schema comprises at least one tag associated with a URL associated with data pertaining to cover art for the CD. (see paragraph 015, lines 16-18)

Regarding Claim 60, Meyer discloses The method of claim 56, wherein the XML schema comprises at least one tag associated with a URL associated with data pertaining to a purchasing experience. (see paragraph 034, lines 10-14)

Regarding Claim 61, Meyer discloses A method of processing media content comprising:

receiving a physical ID that corresponds to a specific DVD upon which content resides that can be experienced by a user; (see paragraph 07, lines 4-8; paragraph 013, lines 8-12)

mapping the physical ID to a logical ID; (see paragraph 07, lines 12-15)

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searching a database that contains metadata associated with the DVD by using the logical ID as a basis for a search query; (see paragraph 027, lines 11-19)

formatting the metadata in a XML schema; (see paragraph 027, lines 11-19) and

returning the formatted metadata to a client. (see paragraph 027, lines 11-19)

Regarding Claim 62, Meyer discloses The method of claim 61, wherein the XML schema comprises tags associated with one or more of: a title, studio, lead performer, director, rating, and genre. (see paragraph 028, lines 12-16)

Regarding Claim 63, Meyer discloses An XML schema comprising:

a name tag associated with a CD name; an author tag associated with a CD author; (see paragraph 015, lines 16-18)

a track tag associated with a CD track; (see paragraph 012, lines 1-5)

at least one URL tag referencing a link to additional information pertaining to the CD; (see paragraph 014, lines 11-16) and

the schema being configured for use in sending metadata associated with a CD to client computer for display for a user. (see paragraph 027, lines 11-19)

Regarding Claim 64, Meyer discloses The XML schema of claim 63, wherein said link comprises a purchasing link to enable a user to make purchases associated with the CD via a network. (see paragraph 034, lines 10-14)

Regarding Claim 65, Meyer discloses The XML schema of claim 63, wherein said link comprises a cover art link to enable a user to obtain cover art associated with the CD via a network. (see paragraph 015, lines 16-18)

Regarding Claim 66, Meyer discloses An XML schema comprising:
a title tag associated with a title of a movie embodied on a DVD; (see paragraph 028, lines 12-16) and
at least one URL tag referencing a link to additional information pertaining to the DVD. (see paragraph 014, lines 11-16)

Regarding Claim 67, Meyer discloses The XML schema of claim 66, wherein said link comprises an art link to enable a user to obtain art associated with the DVD via a network. (see paragraph 015, lines 16-18)

Regarding Claim 68, Meyer discloses The XML schema of claim 66, wherein said link comprises a purchase link to enable a user to make purchases associated with the DVD via a network. (see paragraph 034, lines 10-14)

Regarding Claim 69, Meyer discloses A method of processing media content comprising:

generating a physical ID that corresponds to a specific media upon which content resides that can be experienced by a user on a client computer; (see paragraph 07, lines 4-8)

sending the physical ID to a server configured to return metadata associated with the specific media; (see paragraph 07, lines 12-15).

receiving, from the server, XML-formatted metadata; (see paragraph 027, lines 11-19)

parsing, with the client computer, the XML-formatted metadata; (see paragraph 027, lines 11-19) and

displaying the metadata for the user on the client computer. (see paragraph 0113, lines 1-3)

Regarding Claim 70, Meyer discloses The method of claim 69, wherein the specific media comprises a CD. (see paragraph 013, lines 8-12)

Regarding Claim 71, Meyer discloses The method of claim 69, wherein the specific media comprises a DVD. (see paragraph 013, lines 8-12)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. Claims 29-36, 51-55 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jaeger (US Patent No. 6,553,379: Address data storage device)

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Regarding Claim 29, Jaeger discloses a method of processing media content comprising:

receiving a physical ID that corresponds to a specific media upon which content resides that can be experienced by a user; attempting to map the physical ID to a logical ID by searching a first table containing physical ID-to-logical ID mappings using a first search; (see Jaeger col. 4, lines 33-46; col. 4, lines 50-56: search a physical ID-logical ID table, first table)

if the first search is unsuccessful, searching a second table containing physical ID-to-logical ID mappings using a second search; if a logical ID is found that corresponds to the physical ID, searching a database that contains metadata associated with the specific media by using the logical ID as a basis for a search query. (see Jaeger col. 4, lines 33-46; col. 4, lines 50-56: search a physical ID-logical ID table, second table)

Wherein Jaeger's physical ID-logical ID table is a table equivalent to Applicant's physical ID to logical ID mapping table. (see Jaeger col. 4, lines 33-46; col. 4, lines 50-56) Jaeger's description of lists and data records is equivalent to applicant's description of the information contained in the physical ID to logical ID mapping table (reference's list) and the indicated information media content metadata (reference's data record) retrieved from the database.)

Jaeger does disclose that the lists are tables that map a logical ID to a physical ID and data records stored in a storage means (i.e. database). Jaeger does disclose describing a physical ID and logical ID table, which is created by the

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usage of standard database table creation statements with table column/row names.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine Jaeger's teachings of describing table name and its columns/rows as taught in Jaeger. One would have been motivated because the teachings are devoted to relational database application and the combination would have enabled Jaeger's system to utilize Entity-Relation model for establishing business and industrial application database models.

Regarding Claim 30, Jaeger discloses The method of claim 29, wherein the first table is a trusted table. (see Jaeger col. 4, lines 33-46; col. 4, lines 50-56: search a physical ID-logical ID table, first table) Referring to claim 30, claim 30 encompasses the same scope of the invention as that of the claim 29. Therefore, claim 30 is rejected for the same reason and motivation as the claim 29.

Regarding Claim 31, Jaeger discloses The method of claim 29, wherein the first table is a trusted table and the second table is less trusted than the first table. (see Jaeger col. 4, lines 33-46; col. 4, lines 50-56: search physical ID-logical ID table, first and second table) Referring to claim 31, claim 31 encompasses the same scope of the invention as that of the claim 29. Therefore, claim 31 is rejected for the same reason and motivation as the claim 29.

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Regarding Claim 32, Jaeger discloses The method of claim 29, wherein the second table contains user provided physical ID-to-logical ID mappings. (see Jaeger col. 4, lines 33-46; col. 4, lines 50-56: search a physical ID-logical ID table, second table) Referring to claim 32, claim 32 encompasses the same scope of the invention as that of the claim 29. Therefore, claim 32 is rejected for the same reason and motivation as the claim 29.

Regarding Claim 33, Jaeger discloses The method of claim 29, wherein the first search comprises a low cost search, and further comprising if no logical ID is found for the physical ID, searching the first table using a third search, the third search comprising a higher cost search than the first search. (see Jaeger col. 4, lines 33-46; col. 4, lines 50-56: search a physical ID-logical ID table, first table) Referring to claim 33, claim 33 encompasses the same scope of the invention as that of the claim 29. Therefore, claim 33 is rejected for the same reason and motivation as the claim 29.

Regarding Claim 34, Jaeger discloses One or more computer-readable media having computer-readable instructions thereon which, when executed by a computer, cause the computer to implement the method of claim 29. (see Jaeger col. 4, lines 33-46; col. 4, lines 50-56: search physical ID-logical ID tables) Referring to claim 34, claim 34 encompasses the same scope of the invention as that of the claim 29. Therefore, claim 34 is rejected for the same reason and motivation as the claim 29.

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Regarding Claim 35, Jaeger discloses One or more computer-readable media having computer-readable instructions thereon which, when executed by a computer, cause the computer to:

receive a physical ID that corresponds to a specific media upon which content resides that can be experienced by a user; attempt to map the physical ID to a logical ID by searching a first table containing physical ID-to-logical ID mappings using a first search, the first search comprising a low cost search; (see Jaeger col. 4, lines 33-46; col. 4, lines 50-56: search a physical ID-logical ID table, first table)

if the first search is unsuccessful, search a second table containing physical ID-to-logical ID mappings using a second search; (see Jaeger col. 4, lines 33-46; col. 4, lines 50-56: search a physical ID-logical ID table, second table)

if the second search is unsuccessful, search the first table using a third search, the third search comprising a higher cost search than the first search; and if a logical ID is found that corresponds to the physical ID, search a database that contains metadata associated with the specific media by using the logical ID as a basis for a search query. (see Jaeger col. 4, lines 33-46; col. 4, lines 50-56: search a physical ID-logical ID table, first table)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine Jaeger's teachings of describing table name and its columns/rows as taught in Jaeger. One would have been motivated because the teachings are devoted to relational database application and the combination would

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have enabled Jaeger's system to utilize Entity-Relation model for establishing business and industrial application database models.

Regarding Claim 36, Jaeger discloses A method of processing media content comprising:

providing a canonical table containing physical ID to logical ID mappings, the physical IDs being associated with specific media containing content that can be experienced by a user, the logical IDs being configured for use in database queries to locate metadata associated with specific media;

providing a table containing user-provided physical ID to logical ID mappings;

receiving a physical ID associated with a specific media; (see Jaeger col. 4, lines 33-46; col. 4, lines 50-56: physical ID mapped to logical ID table)

conducting a first low cost search of the canonical table to determine whether there is a matching physical ID with a corresponding logical ID; (see Jaeger col. 4, lines 33-46; col. 4, lines 50-56: search a physical ID-logical ID table, first table)

if the first low cost search is unsuccessful, conducting a second low cost search of the table containing the user-provided physical ID to logical ID mappings to determine whether there is a matching physical ID with a corresponding logical ID; (see Jaeger col. 4, lines 33-46; col. 4, lines 50-56: search a physical ID-logical ID table, first table)

if the second low cost search is unsuccessful, conducting a third higher cost search of the canonical table to determine whether there is a matching

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physical ID with a corresponding logical ID; and if any of the searches are successful, using the corresponding logical ID to search a database containing metadata associated with the specific media. (see Jaeger col. 4, lines 33-46; col. 4, lines 50-56: search a physical ID-logical ID table, first table) Referring to claim 36, claim 36 encompasses the same scope of the invention as that of the claim 29. Therefore, claim 36 is rejected for the same reason and motivation as the claim 29.

Regarding Claim 37, Meyer discloses The method of claim 36, wherein the specific media comprises CDs. (see Meyer paragraph 013, lines 8-12)

Regarding Claim 38, Meyer discloses The method of claim 36, wherein the specific media comprises DVDs. (see Meyer paragraph 013, lines 8-12)

Regarding Claim 51, Jaeger discloses A system for providing metadata to clients comprising:

a canonical table comprising multiple physical IDs associated with specific media containing content that can be experienced by a user; (see Jaeger col. 4, lines 33-46; col. 4, lines 50-56: search a physical ID-logical ID table)
multiple logical IDs associated with the multiple physical IDs; (see Jaeger col. 4, lines 33-46; col. 4, lines 50-56: physical IDs mapped to multiple logical IDs table)
individual physical IDs being mapped to individual logical IDs; (see Jaeger col. 4, lines 33-46; col. 4, lines 50-56: physical ID mapped to logical ID table)

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and the logical IDs being configured for use in database queries to locate metadata associated with specific media. (see Jaeger col. 4, lines 33-46; col. 4, lines 50-56: physical ID mapped to logical ID table)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine Jaeger's teachings of describing table name and its columns/rows as taught in Jaeger. One would have been motivated because the teachings are devoted to relational database application and the combination would have enabled Jaeger's system to utilize Entity-Relation model for establishing business and industrial application database models.

Regarding Claim 52, Jaeger discloses The system of claim 51 further comprising at least one other table containing multiple physical IDs and multiple logical IDs, individual physical IDs being mapped to individual logical IDs. (see Jaeger col. 4, lines 33-46; col. 4, lines 50-56: multiple physical ID-logical ID tables) Referring to claim 52, claim 52 encompasses the same scope of the invention as that of the claim 51. Therefore, claim 52 is rejected for the same reason and motivation as the claim 51.

Regarding Claim 53, Jaeger discloses The system of claim 52, wherein the canonical table is trusted. (see Jaeger col. 4, lines 33-46; col. 4, lines 50-56: physical ID-logical ID table, first (trusted) table) Referring to claim 53, claim 53 encompasses the same scope of the invention as that of the claim 51. Therefore, claim 53 is rejected for the same reason and motivation as the claim 51.

Regarding Claim 54, Jaeger discloses The system of claim 52, wherein the canonical table is trusted, and the at least one other table is less trusted. (see Jaeger col. 4, lines 33-46; col. 4, lines 50-56: physical ID-logical ID table, second (less trusted) table) Referring to claim 54, claim 54 encompasses the same scope of the invention as that of the claim 51. Therefore, claim 54 is rejected for the same reason and motivation as the claim 51.

Regarding Claim 55, Jaeger discloses The system of claim 52, wherein the at least one other table comprise user-provided mappings. (see Jaeger col. 4, lines 33-46; col. 4, lines 50-56: physical ID-logical ID table, second (user-provided) table) Referring to claim 55, claim 55 encompasses the same scope of the invention as that of the claim 51. Therefore, claim 55 is rejected for the same reason and motivation as the claim 51.

6. Claims 72-76 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Milsted (US Patent No. 6,345,256: Automated method and apparatus top package digital content for electronic distribution using the identity of the source)

Regarding Claim 72, Milsted discloses A method of providing metadata to a client comprising:

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establishing a table that contains user-provided entries that map physical IDs to logical IDs, the physical IDs corresponding to specific media upon which content resides that can be experienced by various users, the logical IDs being configured for use in querying one or more databases that contain metadata associated with the specific media, the metadata being returnable to a client; statistically evaluating the entries to determine, for each physical ID, a most likely logical ID match; (see Milsted col. 6, lines 34-38 col. 6, lines 42-47; col. 47, lines 47-53: data mining techniques to statistically evaluate most likely physical ID to logical ID match) and making the most likely logical ID match available so that it can be used to query the one or more databases. (see Milsted col. 6, lines 34-38 col. 6, lines 42-47; col. 47, lines 47-53: data mining techniques to determine most likely logical ID match)

Wherein Milsted's statistical collection and processing media content and metadata usage is equivalent to Applicant's generation of statistics based on media content and metadata usage. (see Milsted col. 6, lines 34-38 col. 6, lines 42-47; col. 47, lines 47-53) Milsted's description of data collection parameters (content usage, calculated percentages, data mining techniques) is equivalent to applicant's description of the information collected and processed based on content and metadata usage retrieved from the database. Milsted does disclose data collection and statistics generation, which are created by the usage of standard data mining techniques.

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine Milsted's teachings describing data collection and processing. One would have been motivated because the teachings are devoted to the generation of statistical parameters, and the combination would have enabled Milsted's system to utilize data mining techniques for establishing business and industrial database applications.

Regarding Claim 73, Milsted discloses The method of claim 72, wherein said making comprises providing the logical ID into a trusted table of physical ID-to-logical ID mappings. (see Milsted col. 6, lines 34-38 col. 6, lines 42-47; col. 47, lines 47-53: data mining techniques to calculate number of times physical ID mapped to logical ID) Referring to claim 73, claim 73 encompasses the same scope of the invention as that of the claim 72. Therefore, claim 73 is rejected for the same reason and motivation as the claim 72.

Regarding Claim 74, Milsted discloses A method of providing metadata to a client comprising:

providing a table containing user-provided entries that map physical IDs to logical IDs, the physical IDs corresponding to specific media upon which content resides that can be experienced by various users, the logical IDs being configured for use in querying one or more databases that contain metadata associated with the specific media, the metadata being returnable to a client; computing, from the table, a list of physical IDs that are to be

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statistically evaluated; (see Milsted col. 6, lines 34-38 col. 6, lines 42-47; col. 47, lines 47-53: data mining techniques to calculate list of physical IDs statistically evaluated)

for each listed physical ID, ascertaining the logical IDs that have been associated with it by users; computing a distribution of logical IDs for a given physical ID, the distribution describing, for each logical ID, the number of times the physical ID has been mapped thereto; (see Milsted col. 6, lines 34-38 col. 6, lines 42-47; col. 47, lines 47-53: data mining techniques to calculate number of times physical ID mapped to logical ID) adding to the distribution, an entry that corresponds to a current trusted logical ID mapping; weighting the added entry; and computing, from the distribution, a most likely physical ID to logical ID match. (see Milsted col. 6, lines 34-38 col. 6, lines 42-47; col. 47, lines 47-53: data mining techniques to calculate most likely physical ID to logical ID match)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to employ Milsted's teachings describing data collection and processing. One would have been motivated because the teachings are devoted to the generation of statistical parameters and such a combination would have enabled Milsted's system to utilize data mining techniques for establishing business and industrial database applications.

Regarding Claim 75, Milsted discloses The method of claim 74 further comprising updating a canonical table of trusted mappings with the most likely

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physical ID to logical ID match. (see Milsted col. 6, lines 34-38 col. 6, lines 42-47; col. 47, lines 47-53: data mining techniques to calculate most likely physical ID to logical ID match) Referring to claim 75, claim 75 encompasses the same scope of the invention as that of the claim 74. Therefore, claim 75 is rejected for the same reason and motivation as the claim 74.

Regarding Claim 76, Milsted discloses The method of claim 74, wherein said computing a most likely physical ID to logical ID match comprises:

computing a distribution count that sums the total number of times a physical ID has been mapped to a logical ID; (see Milsted col. 6, lines 34-38 col. 6, lines 42-47; col. 47, lines 47-53: data mining techniques to calculate number of times physical ID mapped to logical ID)

calculating, for each logical ID, a percentage as a function of the summed distribution count; (see Milsted col. 6, lines 34-38 col. 6, lines 42-47; col. 47, lines 47-53: data mining techniques to calculate percentage for each logical ID) and

selecting a logical ID that has a percentage that meets predefined criteria.

(see Milsted col. 6, lines 34-38 col. 6, lines 42-47; data mining techniques to calculate percentage for each logical ID) Referring to claim 76, claim 76 encompasses the same scope of the invention as that of the claim 74.

Therefore, claim 76 is rejected for the same reason and motivation as the claim 74.

Conclusion

7. THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kyung H. Shin whose telephone number is (571) 272-3920. The examiner can normally be reached on 9 am - 7 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David A. Wiley can be reached on (571) 272-3923. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

KHS

Kyung H Shin
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2143

May 25, 2005
KHS

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "William C. Vaughn, Jr.", with a stylized flourish at the end.

WILLIAM C. VAUGHN, JR.
PRIMARY EXAMINER